

TENNESSEE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
FISCAL REVIEW COMMITTEE



FISCAL NOTE

HB 881 - SB 1176

March 17, 2015

SUMMARY OF BILL: Requires the Board of Parole to make global positioning satellite (GPS) monitoring a condition of parole for offenders being released on or after July 1, 2015 if the offender was convicted of aggravated rape of a child, rape of a child, and any offense that would qualify as a child sexual predator offense. The monitoring shall be for the full extent of the offender's parole.

ESTIMATED FISCAL IMPACT:

Increase State Revenue – \$1,124,400

Increase State Expenditures – \$5,032,287

Assumptions:

- Aggravated rape of a child, rape of a child, and child sexual predator offenses account for approximately 195 admissions each year. It is assumed that a similar number are released each year.
- The Department of Correction (DOC) reports that under its contract, a GPS monitoring unit costs \$2.75 per day, which includes charges for monitoring and purchase.
- Most every sexual offender receives community supervision for life. The DOC reports that the average age of a sexual offender is 47. Data from the United States Census Bureau shows the average life expectancy of a male in Tennessee is 70.38 years. The bill will result in 195 offenders per year being subject to GPS monitoring for 23.38 years (8,539.55 days) each.
- The GPS monitoring required by the bill will cost approximately \$4,579,380 (195 offenders x 8,539.55 days x \$2.75 monitoring per day).
- The bill authorizes the DOC to waive any fees charged for indigent offenders. The DOC reports that it waives approximately 1.79 percent of the fees. The DOC will likely waive \$81,971 (\$4,579,830 x .0179) in fees. The remaining \$4,497,409 will be charged to the offenders and collected by the DOC.
- The bill authorizes the DOC to charge the offenders a fee to offset the cost of monitoring. The DOC charges the offenders each month and pays the vendor each month. It is assumed that the DOC will collect approximately 25 percent of the fees assessed each month.
- The DOC will collect approximately \$1,124,352 (\$4,497,409 x 0.25), which will increase state revenue.

HB 881 - SB 1176

- The DOC will need additional supervision officers to handle the increase in offenders being monitored. It is assumed that the DOC will need nine additional supervision officers.
- The DOC reports that each supervision officer will have a base salary of \$29,832 and will incur recurring expenses for professional services, training, supplies, and travel. Each officer will increase expenditures by \$50,323 [$\$29,832 + (\$29,832 \times .1503)$ benefits + $(\$29,832 \times 0.0765)$ FICA + \$6,325.56 insurance + \$2,000 professional services + \$200 training + \$200 supplies + \$5,000 travel)]. The increase for nine officers is \$452,907 ($\$50,323 \times 9$).
- The total increase in state expenditures is \$5,032,287 ($\$4,579,380 + \$452,907$).

CERTIFICATION:

The information contained herein is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.



Jeffrey L. Spalding, Executive Director

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